THE SOFT SHELLS IN TAMMANY.

Meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

John Cochrane's Review of Daniel S. Dickinson's

SPEECH OF LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE,

At Tammany Hall, last evening, there was a large meeting, called by the Club presided over by John Cochrane. Some two thousand persons were present. The exercises of the evening were commenced by the

performance of popular music by Dodworth's Band. It At half past seven, Mr. H. P. Carr, Vice President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and read the

GRAND RALLY FOR HORATIO SEVENUE.—The citis York in favor of the re-election of

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Are invited to unite with the
YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB,

TOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLOD,
A T TAM MAN Y HALL.
On Thursday evening, November 2, at 7% o'clock.
T. Harrison,
J. Cambrelling,
avid Banks, Jr.,
P. Carr,
enry Fenno,
ornellus Carnes,
J. Wallace Cone.

Frildw Citters.—We have called you together this evening to express our ardent desires to gach other that the campaign on which we have entered shall be as prosperous as it has been. The Club invite you to meet them this evening to exchange sentiments as to what will be the result of the election. He, whom we place before you as our standard bearer, is Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, and to be Governor of New York. (Applause.) The charges against him, made by Jits enemies. have been repeated at every corner, and every attempt has been made to depreciate his character. They who, last evening, spoke against him, aspersed his character as a man and as an officer. It has been stated that all national issues have been smothered in this campaign, and that we have entered on it as dam-drinkers. Let us see whether this is true in fact. You all know that on the 6th of September the democratic party met in convention at Syracuse, and took its stand on national principles, as firm supporters of the cabinet of Franklin Pierce. It was on the fundamental principle of the right of the people to goven themselves, that the party placed themselves, and on that we shall triumph. We also took our position on State issues; and can it be charged that we nominated Horatio Seymour because he had vetoed the Maine liquor law? No; it was because he was a national man; and it was not till some weeks after, when the whip party nominated Myron Holly Clark, that the issue was forced upon us of temperance and despotism on the one hand, and liquor and freedom on the other. (Cheers.) It is folly, therefore, to proclaim that this issue was made by the democracic party. No! they make me agreessive war on principle; and it was when the whips had nominated Myron Holly Clark that the lemocracy saw they must stand fast against the enemies of these principles. Let me direct your attention for a moment to the Maine liquor law—that bloody bill—that bill of abominations—that bill which even despotits on the support of the suppression

Mr. Cone then came forward, and read the following—
ADDRESS OF THE TOUNG MEN'S DESIGNATIC UNION
CLUB TO THE PROPIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
FELOW CHURNS—In this crisis we feel bound to issu
to you a calm and carriest appeal. Our last address t
the democracy was adopted August 26, 1853. It had for
its object the union of the democratic party. For this
our second appeal, we claim a still higher motive—the
union of all good citizens in defence of their constitutional rights and franchises.

We do not expect that our voice will be potent enough
to still the storm of passion, prejudice and error. We
claim for ourselves no peculiar merit; but as men, the
particular study of whose lives is the effect of political
events and systems, we ask you, citizens of the State of
New York—the greatness and prosperity of which State
we believe to be now put in peril—to listen to the arguments which our reflection has suggested. If you find
them sound, receive and act upon them; if otherwise,
reject them. In any event, let an enlightened regard for
the rights of your fellow citizens and the best interests
of your State govern your conduct.

On the 7th day of November next you will have to
deckle between two systems—the restrictive or coercive
system, and all the wildest "isms" of the day, in the
person of Myron H. Clark, and the voluntary or republican system, a wise regard for equal rights, and fidelity
to the Union and the constitution, in the person of
Horatio Seymour.

We have already chosen the latter; and for these
reasons:—

Because, after a patient consideration of his acts, an-

law is the entering wedge:—ence fixed, a hundred others are ready to follow it, and divide forever the constitution of your State into auch pieces as may suit their capidity, their ambition, or their intolerance.

He not only violates the constitution, but it impairs also the sanctily, and saps the foundation of all other laws, by taking away the rights on which they rest, viz.—Security of person and grouperty. It annuls the dearest obligation in your bill of rights—"That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and sciences, ought into to be violated." If aubstitute the arbitrary will of the magistrate for the due course of law. It superseases the guarded provisions of every former statute, by the uncontrolled license of a later one. It elevates a single exceptional enactment above the immemorial castrone the citizense law. Farticularly it takes away from the citizense law. Farticularly it takes away from the citizense law. Farticularly it takes away from the citizense law for fortune or of life, has ever been thought too dear in its defence. The noblest efforts of oratory—the most admirable displays of patriotism—have, from the earliest time of English story, been made in its behalf. It has ever been considered the grand bulwark of the rights and liberties of the citizen. Wrest that from us, and where is our defence? On what shall we rely? To what fly for safety from the usurpations of power and the designs of evil men? And this bulwark, if is not unknown to you, clitizens, would have will not weary you with reciting the long the lustrious patriots, the grandest efforts of whose lives were directed to sustain this right against the assaults of good to a sustain this right against the assaults of bigotry, or the machinations of power and the designs of evil men? And this bulward, if is not unknown, to you should remember that this time particularly, that Partick Henry, of Virginia, that far-seeing patriot, thought it the sort patriots the

Genericus and others.

New Yoan, Nov. 2, 1864.

Inife of the Young Sun; will all selection of the Young Sun; will all selection of the Young Sun; will be a selected the selection of the Young Sun; will be a selected the selection of the Young Sun; will be a selected the selection of the Young Sun; will be a selected the selection of the Young Sun; will be a selected the selection of the Young Sun; will be a selected the young selection of the young selection of the young selection of the young selection of the Young Sun; will be a selected the young selection of the young selection of the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selection of the Young Sun; will be selected the young selec

his talents, state-manside, and bold defence of private rights. Very respectfully, wour obed't servant.

[Here the Fourth Ward Seymon r Club entered the hall; also, the Seventeenth Ward Club, with transparencies and appropriate mottees, and the men os of the soft shell candidates. These additions to the service of full meeting caused an overflow, and the outsiders we enddressed by Mr. H. P. Carr, Mr. J. I. Munford, and others.]

Mr. Louiszo B. Suprano District Attended to Private the control of the soft and others.] Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD, District Attorney, was next

Fellow-citizens.—It is perhaps one of the most gloriem's Fellow-citizens.—It is perhaps one of the most gloriem's features of the democratic character, that it is strayy ready to respond to any violation of the constitution of cit individual rights. Never in one single instance has it projected any assault on the constitution, nor yet on the rights of any citizen. Its doctrine has uniformly been cyucil rights to ali. (Cheers.) But, fellow-citizens, it has been the peculiar characteristic of other parties to alia. It is not constitution and to trample on popular rights. It is not to the constitution and to trample on popular rights, and an attempt was made to strike focasity, too, an assault has been made against the constitution of this State. And we have met to consider this matter. I see around me here, in this mighty throng, a great many faces of old friends, from whom I have been alienated in political metion. Nothing would were an attempt to violated men out except it were an attempt to violate men out except it were an attempt to violate men out except it were an attempt to violate men out. Second in the whotsever such an attempt was made they or which utterly increal any attack being made on the ontitution was invaded, or if he does, he thinks it too trivial a native to refer to it. I read the speech of str. (Chonr to e. It was a very able speech; but one which utterly increal any attack being made on the constitution. An I could not but regret that such men would talk of such a such as a such and a such and a such as a such and a such as a su

bered in the history of the country, as the firm, independent and honest defender of the constitution. (Applause.)

The meeting was next addressed by Mr. W. E. Wantur, who poke substantially as follows—

I am gratified, said he, to observe the contrast between this needing and that of the adamantines last evening. There they were few in numbers and low spirited; here you are in throngs, enthusiastic, with your hearts full of resolution and determination to conduct this campaign to a successful issue. I am rejoiced for other reasons at the contrast; there the speeches were dult prosy, and fair specimens of special plending; here they are to the point, direct and energetic, and from your responses I should think effective. I am astonished that the speakers who were opposed to us in the campaign should say it is a mese question of liquor, or no liquor: that question is indeed involved in the contest, and the right of men to drink, or not is drink liquor, is an inherent right of personal freedom; but there are great principles involved, principles for which in filmes past we have gone to war, and for which the brave and gallant of the nation have poured out their blood like water. For what was the last war waged? It was in the defence of our ships from the right of search. And are our ships more sacred than our houses and our homes, which are proposed to be searched by this law? Most assuredly not. Why, gentlemen, enact this bill—and it will certainly be enacted if Myron H. Clark is elected Governor—and you will have the officers of the law, like the frogs of Egypt, in your kneading troughs, the sanctity of your dwellings will no longer be respected, and your sanctuary may at any mement be inyaded by the constable or any other petty officer, on the affidavit of your bitterest enemy. Not only are private rights to be invasted by this law, but the faith of the nations to admit their wines and brandies at certain dutles, and they in ruturn admit our products. Well, pass this law, and it in effect is tantament in the e

the integrity; in this race they will place him as they do
then horse run a race—he occupies that singular position. On the 7th of November, in making up the report of the election, they will make it up like a horse
race—Exymour ahead, (cheers and applause,) and
recommended of the state of the state of the control of the control
recommended of the state of the state of the control
recommended of the state of the state of the control
date. ("Yes, six," from one of the audience.) There
is no min in this State who has more clearly defended
the centitution and the rights of this State than Horsrio Seymour. And now the context is between Seymour
and Clark; you must either have a fanatio or a demodiction of the state of the state of the control
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tion.

The meeting then separated, after cheers for Governor See mour and the chairman.

In the course of the evening Mr. Macarty had his packet picked of \$790.

POSTSCRIPT

HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 3-61/2 P. M.

The steamship Arabia is below, coming up.

ANNIVEMENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-THON.—The first anniversary of the Young Men's Chris-tian Association of Brooklyn, was celebrated last even-ing at the Plymouth church, in Orange street. The cerereport, it appears that the society was organized on the 15th September, 1853, with 207 members. Six standing committees were formed, as follows:—On library, on statistics, on finance, on lectures and meetings, on rooms and receptions, and on printing, publication and distri-bution. The suite of rooms on the third story of Wash-ington Building, corner of Court and Jerolemon streets, ington Eulising, corner of Court and Jerolemon streets, were rented and prepared in December. The rooms are open from four to ten o'clock P. M., during the week, except Sundays. They receive daily and weekly publications, 27; monthly magazinea, 37; quarterly reviews, 9; total, 73. Their library centrains 22? volumes, and they expect it soon to amount to 1,000. At the close of the year, the association numbered as follows:—Active members, 449; associate members, 179. There are now twenty mission schools in Brocklyn. The first was established near the foot of Main street; the second was established in 1844; in 1843 three were established; in 1850, two; in 1851, three; one in 1852, and in 1863 and the following year, seven were established. The average attendance of these schools is 1,781; teachers, 331. The rooms occupied by these schools are capable of accommodating 3,030, or 1,249 more than attend. The report sets forth the objects of the association to be, principally, to guard young mea against the temptations of society in great cities. F. A. Lane, Eq., of the association, delivered an address, in which he showed, in the character of Socrates, that ne moral or benevolent qualities can supply the place of religion. A contribution of \$100 had been made by Thomas Beuglass, Esq., of Platt street, New York, to the association. After addresses by Rev. Drs. Ectinure and Beccher, a collection was taken up, after which the doxology was sung and the meeting adjourned.

building, in Fourth street. A large audience was pre-sent. The meeting was opened by the reading of the criptures and by prayer by Dr. McLain. Rev. Mr. Wells made some appropriate remarks upon the nature of the organization. Rev. Mr. Fox was introduced and of the organisation. Rev. Mr. Fox was introduced and made some very appropriate remarks. He alluded to the danger of being drawn away from good influences, as to places of amusement, which only cultivates the mind and not the Christian character, and thereby exerts a deleterious influence. Rev. Mr. Elliot was introduced, and after some precursory remarks, spoke in warm terms of the influence of associations of young men which were not like this, as drawing them away from other duties which were incumbent upon them, thereby exerting a bad, rather than a good influence upon the Christian character.

BOID THEKES.—Two young mon called at the house of Mr. S. Weaver, No. 228 South First street, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. S. not being in, by request, one of the young men was shown into the parlor for the purpose of writing a note. After leaving, it was discovered that he had stolen two affiver watches, a silver goblet, a plated goblet, and four plated crosses. A young man, named Herman Cornell, was arrested yesterday in New York, by officer Ward, charged with being an accomplice in the theft.

MAYON'S COURT.—Yesterday Patrick Boyle was fined

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner Wilhelm

SCICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner Withelm yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man who committed spicide by taking laudamum. The circumstances which produced this fatal act are of the usual character—rum. The deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and family. He was forty-two years of age, and a native of Scotland. His name was John W. Hamilton. The suicide was committed at his residence in Mott street. A short time previous to the fatal act he had been out of employment, and this, together with the rum, propuced a temporary fit of insanity.

Anorma Scicide.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Gamble upon the body of an unknown man, about twenty-eight years of age, supposed to be a German, who, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was found by policeman Martin, of the Third ward, lying dead in his own blood, in the doorway in No. 208 Washington street. A platel, which appeared to have been recently discharged, was found lying beside him. The body was saken to the police station, and a post mortem examination was made upon it by Drs. Weltje and O'Hanlan, who found that the slugs from the pistol had entered the mouth of deceased in an upward direction, and staken deadly effect almost immediately. The jury rendered a verdict of 'Suicide by shooting.' The deceased, a few hours previous to his death, had met the officer in the strept, and told him that he was destitute. The officer gave him a sixpence, and then left him. Poverty is probably the cause that led the suicide to commit the rash act.

Treasury Notes Outstanding November 1, 1834.

Treasury Notes Outstanding November 1, 1834.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office.

Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office.

7,750 00

Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office.

1,950 00

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATIONS

The Town of Lockport in Ashes.

WHERE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

ABA: TEMENT OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEWS FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Sentence of Counterfelters in Canad

Interesting from Utah. LOUMVILLE, NOV. 1, 1854.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Impendence, M on Sunday last, but brings little news of interest.

was not very abundant.

Nore amicable relations existed between the 1 and the various tribes of Indians, and the latter was

further up the mountains

Two companies of United States troops were met.

The prairies had been pretty well burnt off by the Indians, and grass was only to be found in certain spots:

against him by certain newspaper correspondents, says that he has transacted no banking business a legation, and employed no clerk there or elsewhere for that purpose. He also denies that he has neglected the case of Captain Gibbons.

Extensive Canal Break.

BREACH IN THE DELAWARE DIVISION OF THE PERSON
SYLVANIA CANAL. New Hope Nov. 2 1854.

of the Pennsylvania canal at the four mile level. Ninety feet of the bank has been carried away, and ten feet and it is feared that it will take several weeks to repair

Disastrous Fires. . DREADFUL FIRE IN LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, Nov. 2-9.30 P. 1 A dreadful fire is now raging in Lockport, and the greater portion of the north part of the town is in rules. the damage, as there is no knowing where the destruc

tion of property will cease.

The Tremont House, the Congregational Church, and the entire block of buildings between them, are entirely Six bridges are in flames, and the entire north part of

the town is threatened with destruction. The Buffalo Fire Department has been telegraphed for, and will proceed immediately to the scene of destruc-

Taov, Nov. 2, 1864. Nehemiah Smith's barn, in Greenbush, was destroyed

by fire last night. Loss \$1,000. Two persons are charges with firing the barn, and have been arrested and brough

New ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1854.

The Brooklyn warehouses, excepting those covered with iron, on Cross river, were destroyed by fire last night. The lost is estimated at \$11,500. Insured. FIRE IN DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 2, 1854.

At half past 12 o'clock to-day a fire broke out in Ward's Hotel, in this place, entirely destroying it, with all its contents. The wind blowing very violently, it was

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29. The Rev. Dr. Scott's Presbyterian Church in this city

been the work of an incendiary.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1864.

The total number of interments in this city during the past week has been 243, including 107 from yellow fores.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1854.

No deaths from fever were reported in this city to day, and the Board of Health have adopted a resolution that, the yellow fever having ceased as an epidemic, the publication of daily reports will be discontinued.

The weather is warm.

At Montgomery, Alabama, there have been no new cases of fever reported since Thursday last.

road accident is still going on.

The watchman, Patrick Rue, who is stated to have

the express train had not passed, and that the engineer, in reply, told him "to go hell." The evidence that has been given is very contra-

Wm. C. Carson, who murdered his wife in this city last spring, to-day pleaded guilty of manufaughter in the first degree, which was accepted, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Auburn prison for seven years and si.

months. Freeman, found guilty of manslaughter in the third de gree, and will be sentenced to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1864.

Joseph Sill, the President of the St. George's Society in this city, died very suddenly this morning, of aper

The counterfeiters recently arrested here, Hurd, Wellington, Gleason and Tree, have each been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Provincial peatientiary. Westover, Cowser and Gillins, three of another gang, have been convicted and sentenced for shorter periods. Several more of them remain in jail, and will be tried at the next session of the court.